

## A NEW TRIGONIA FROM SURINAME

by

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*Trigonia coppenensis* nov. spec. Liana; ramulis ferrugineo-tomentosis; petiolis 1.2—2.2 cm longis, tomentosis; laminis subcoriaceis, ellipticis vel obovato- vel oblongo-ellipticis, circiter 6—12 × 3—7 cm, apice acute-acuminatis, basi subrotundatis usque subcuneatis, supra tomentellis, subtus pilis flavescenti-canescensibus tomentosis; nervis secundariis utroque 6—8 prope margine arcuato-adscendentibus; venis reticulatis, supra impressis; inflorescentiis terminalibus et axillaribus, rhachi ramisque dense ferrugineo-tomentosis; floribus in cymis plusminusve regularibus dispositis; pedunculis circiter 0.5 cm longis; pedicellis 0.3—0.5 cm longis; alabastro 0.3—0.5 cm longo; calicis lobis circiter 0.5 × 0.3 cm, obtuse rotundatis extus tomento cano-flavo indutae, intus glabris; petalis membranaceis, glabris, inaequalibus, petalo posteriore ad faucem sacculi ferrugineo-piloso; staminis fertilibus 6, filamentis fere usque ad apicem connatis; antheris 0.1 cm longis, apice subacutis; glandulis 2 vel 3 rotundatis vel irregulariter lobatis, ovario dense tomentoso; stylo glabro, stigmate albo, 0.1 cm diametro.

Type: Maguire 24857, Suriname, Coppenname R. Headwaters Schmidt Mt. km 10 in mixed wallaba forest. fl. Sept., in Utrecht herbarium (U.).

This species belongs to Warming's section "*Cymosae*" because of the "Axes inflorescentiarum secundarii (saltem inferiores) cimas regulariter dichotomas demum in cicinnos transeuntes formant". Related to *T. subcymosa* of that section in view of the pendunculate cymes, the indumentum of the leaves and the conspicuous bracts (about 0.5 cm long) but differing from it by the length of the peduncles and by the dimensions and shape of the leaves. Named *T. villosa* Aublet by Maguire in Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 75, 1948, 400, but differing from that species (which belongs to Warming's section *Cincinnatae*) by the structure of the inflorescences (dichotomous cymes instead of cincinni), the length of the peduncles, the shape of the bracts, the length of the petioles, the nervation and the shape of the leaves.